# A SKETCH OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

CONTAINING THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS, &c.

OF THE

ANGIENTWORLD.

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED, IN THE SAME PAGE,

THE MODERN NAMES OF PLACES.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

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# A SKETCH of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, &c.

The Ancients divided the World into EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA, or LYBIA.

I shall treat of each of these in order; and first of Europe:

Ancient Europe was bounded on the

North, by the Mare Pigrum.

West, by the Mare Pigrum, and the Mare Atlanticum.

South, { by the Mare Atlanticum, Fretum Herculeum, and the Mare Internum.

South, { by Mare Ægæum, Hellespontus, Propontis, Bosporus Cimmerius, Palus Mæotis, Tanais sluvius.

Modern Names.

Northern Ocean.

Northern Ocean, and Atlantick ditto.

Atlantick Ocean, Straits of Gibraltar, and Mediterranean Sea.

Archipelago, Strait of the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Strait of Constantinople, Black Sea, Strait of Cassa, Sea of Azof, River Don.

It may be distinguished into the Three general Parts, viz.

1. Northern Europe, containing

- 1. Cimbrica Chersonesus, a part of Old Germany, }
  Cadanonia Insula, &c.
- 2. Scandinavia.
- 3. Finningia.
- 4. Part of Sarmatia Europæa.

- (1. Denmark, including the Island of Zealand, &c.
- 12. Norway and Sweden W. of the G. of Bothnia.
- 3. Finland.
- 4. Muscovy or Russia.

Ancient Names.

Modern Names.

1. The rest of Sarmatia Europæa; on the South part of 7 1. Poland. which is Taurica Chersonesus.

| Crim Tarta

2. Dacia.

l'annonsa.

4. Germania, except Cimbrica Chersonesus.

5. 1. Noricum, 2. Vindelicia, 3. Rhætia.

6. Gallia Transalpina; together with Provincia Romanorum.

7. The Country of the Helwetii.

Crim Tartary.

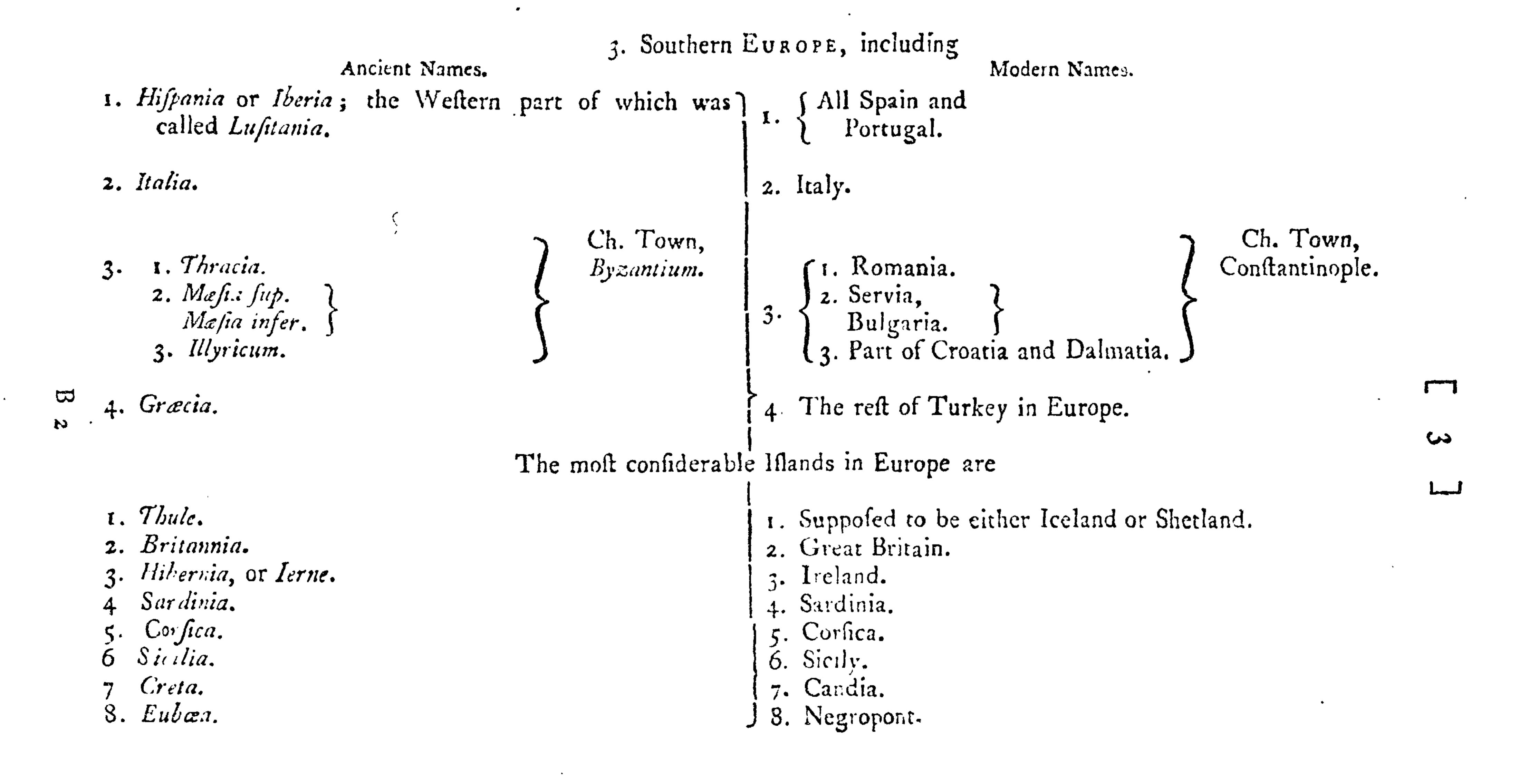
3. The rest of Hungary, and Sclavonia.

The greater part of Modern Germany, to gether with as much of Holland as lies North of the Rhine.

1. Great part of the Circles of Austria and Bavaria.
2. Great part of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria.
3. Great part of the Country of the Grisons, and of Tyrol.

The greater part of France and the Dutch and Auftrian Netherlands; together with Dauphiny, Languedoc, Provence, &c.

7. The Canton of Berne, &c.



## The most remarkable Peninsulas in Europe are

	Andient Names.	Modern Names.
2.	Peloponnesus. Taurica Chersonesus.	1. The Morea. 2. Crim Tartary. 3. Jutland.
<b>5</b> •	Gimbrica Chersonesus.	The most remarkable Mountains are
2.	The Pyrenæi Montes. Aipes. Montes Apennini.	1. The Pyrenean Mountains. 2. The Alps. 3. The Apennines.
		The principal Straits are
2. 3. 4.	The Fretum Gallicum. Fretum Herculeum. Hellespontus. Bosporus Thracius. Bosporus Cimmerius.	<ol> <li>Straits of Dover.</li> <li>Straits of Gibraltar.</li> <li>The Dardanells.</li> <li>Strait of Constantinople.</li> <li>Strait of Cassa.</li> </ol>
_		The most remarkable Rivers are
2. 3. 4. 56. 7.	The Tanais. The Rorysthenes. The Ister. The Tiber. The Padus. The Rhodanus. The Rhenus. The Tagus.	1. The Don. 2. The Nieper. 3. The Danube. 4. The Tiber. 5. The Po. 6 The Rhone. 7. The Rhine. 8. The Tagus.

#### Ancient Greece was bounded on the

Modern Names.

5

North, by Illyricum and Thrace. East, by Mare Ægæum. South, by Mare Creticum. West; by Mare Ionium.	Part of Croatia and Dalmatia, and Romania. Archipelago. Sea of Candia. Ionian Sea.	
It was di	vided into	
Chief Towns.  1. The Moloss. { Dodona Ambracia.}  2. The Chaones. { Oricum.}  3. The Thesproti. { Buthrotum.}  Mountains. { Pindus, which divide it from Thessalia and Acroceraunia.}  Rivers. { Cocytus.}	I. Canina.  Macedonia.	
Chief Towns.  II. Macedonia. { Pella. Edessa Olynthus. Thessalonica. Stagira. Philippi *  Promontories. Athos. Sithonia, Pallene.  River. Strymon.	II. Macedonia.	

Ancient Names.

<sup>\*</sup> Famous for the battle fought, A. C. 42, between Brutus and Cassius on the one side, and Oclavius and Antony on the other.

Miltiades and the Persians, A. C. 491.

Modern Names

V. Peloponnesus, separated from the rest of Greece V. Morea. by the Ishmus of Corinth, six miles broad; divided into

Chief Towns.

1. Achaia. Corinthus. Sicyon.
2. Elis. Olympia.\* Cyllene.

Messene. Pylus. Methone.

ZTegea. Mantinea.+ 4. Arcadia.

Lacedæmon or Sparta. Helos.

Mountains. Taygetus. River. Eurotas Promontories. Tanarium.

Argos. Mycenæ. Træzen. Epidaurus. J

Misitra.

- \* Famous for the Olympic Games celebrated every fifth year, N B. Iphitus restored them, A. C. 776.
- † Famous sor the victory and death of Epaminondas, A. C. 362.

#### The Grecian Islands are Ancient Names Modern Names Corcyra or Phæasia. Corfu. Cefalogna, Cephalenia. Zante. Zucynthus. Isse di Compare. Ithaca. St. Maura. Leucadia. Chief Towns. Sin. Saron. M. Creticum Creta. | Gortyna. Gnossus. Cydenia. Mountains. Ida. Disteum. Candia. Cerigo. Cythera. Salainis\*. Coluri. Engia. Ægina. Sporades, Cyclades Ægeum. Milo. Thera. Mare Chief Towns. Chalcis. Eretria. Negropont. Eubaat. Staliméni. Lemnos. Sciro. Seyrus.

<sup>\*</sup> Famous for the sea fight between Themistocles and the Persians, A. C. 480.

† The Strait between this and Bæstia is called the Euripus.

#### Ancient ITALY was bounded on the

Ancient Names.		Ancient Names.	Modern Names.	
	North, by the Alpes.		Alps.	
			Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, and the Mediterranean Sea.	
	South, { by Mare Tyrrhenum, sive Inforum, and Mare Internum.		Tuscan Sea, and Mediterranean ditto.	
	<i>Weβ</i> , b	y the Alpes, and Mare Tyrrhenum.	Alps, and Tuscan Sea.	لسيا
		It may be distinguished into	Tavo General Parts, viz.	

- I. Gallia Cifalpina. fituated to the north, separated by I. Lombardy. the River Rubicon from
- II. Italia, properly so called, situated to the south; the II. The rest of Italy. lower part of which, together with Sivily, was anciently called Magna Gracia.

# The principal Feople and Countries of Gallia Cisalpina were

Ancient Names.		Modern Names.			
1. The Ligures.	Chief Towns.  Genua. Nicaa. Deriona, &c.	1. Republic of Genoa. Part of	F Piedmont, &c. Chief Towns.		
2. The Taurini. The Segusiani, &c.	{ Augusta Taurinor. Segusio.	2. The rest of Piedmont.	Turin.		
3. Venetia.  Carni.	{ Patavium. Adria. { Verona. Aquileia. Tergeste.	3. Republick of Venice.	Padua. Adri. Verona. Aquilea. Trieste.		
4. Histria.	Poliz.	4. Istria.		L	
5. Insubres. Ceromani. Boii, &c.	Mediolanum. Cromona. Mantua. Ravenna.	5. Part of Milan. Dutchy of Mantua. Part of the Pope's Territory.	Milan.		
River. Padus,		Po.		•	

## ITALIA, properly so called, comprehended the following People and Countries, viz.

Modern Names.

#### Ancient Names.

			Chief Towns.		Chief Towns.	
	3.	Tyrrhenia, sive Etruria, sive Tuscia.	Veii. Tarquini.	1. The greater part of Tuscany, with the Rep. of Lucca,		
			Tarquini. Falerii. Pifæ. Clusium. Florentia, &c.	&CC.	Pisa. Florence, &c.	
		Lake. Trasimenus*.				processing to the same of the
ر ا	2.	Umbria.	{ Ariminum. Spoletium, &c.	2. Part of the Pope's Territory, with part of Tuscany, &c.	Rimini. Spoleto.	. = =
	3•	Sabini.	Cures.	3. Part of Abruzzo, &c.		<b>1</b>
	4.	Latium, distinguished into 1. Latium Vetus, containing the Latini, properly so called.	Roma. Tibur. Præneste. Alba Longa. Ostia. Ardea.	1. Campagna di Roma, &c.	Rome. Tivoli.	
		Rivers. Tiber. Anio.				

<sup>\*</sup> Famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, A. C. 217.

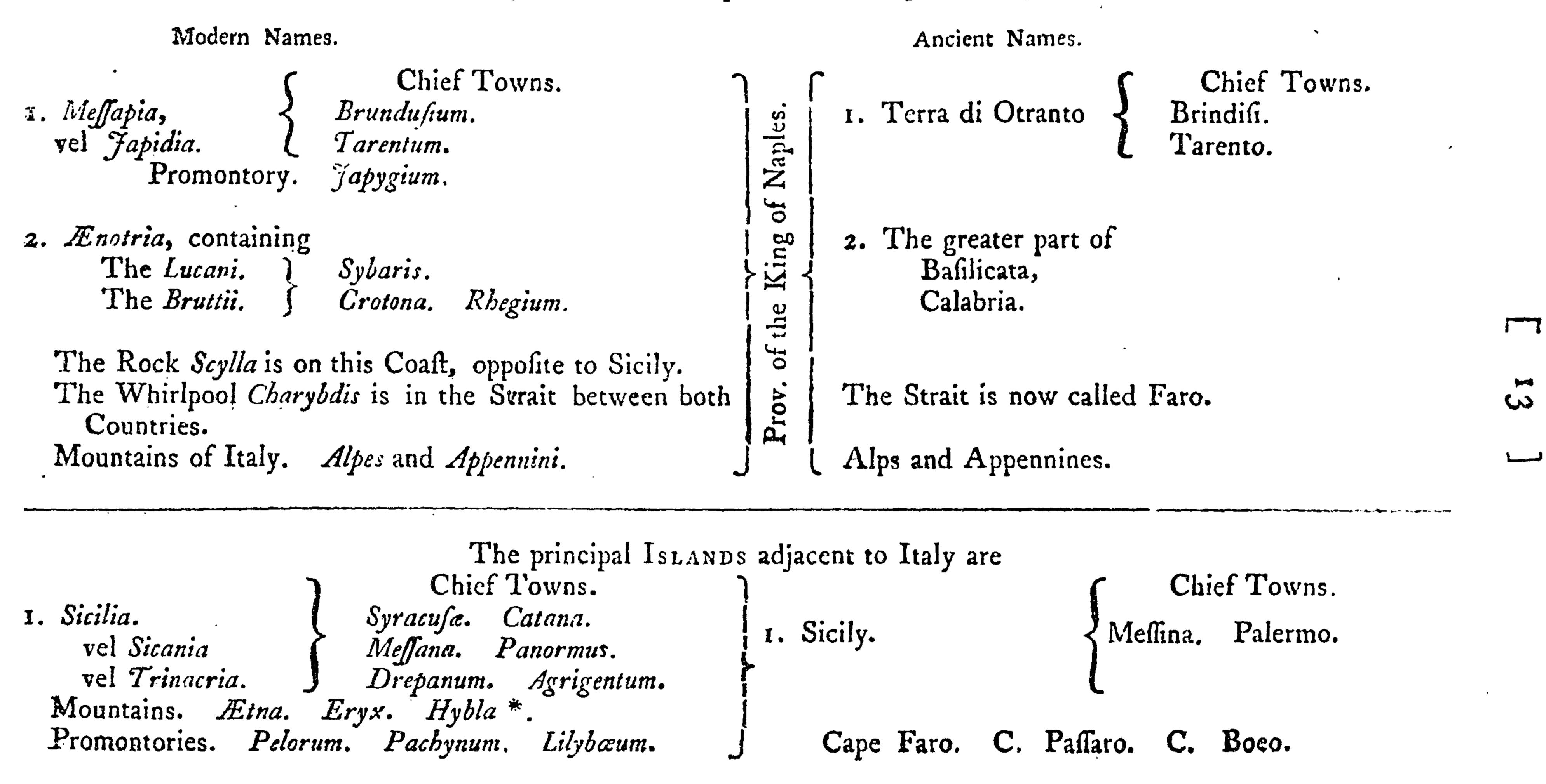
And 2. LATIUM Novum, comprehending

Ancient Names.		Modern Names.			
•	Chief Towns.	, C)	nief Towns.		
The Æqui. The Hernici. The Volsci. Picenum. The Marsi. Sannium.	Antium. Ancona. Marrubium.	Part of the Pope's Territory, with the Northern pro- vinces of the Kingdom of Anco Naples.	na.		
The Harpini, &c.	Beneventum.		•		
5. Campania.  Mountain. Vesuvius.	Neapolis. Capua.  Herculaneum. Baiæ.  Nola. Island Capreæ*.	75. Part of Terra di La-Naple vora, with the Far- ther Principality.	cs. Capua.		
6. Picentini.	Salernum.	E 6. Ditto. Salerr	10.		
7. Apulia, divided into  1. Dannia.	Arpi.	Part of Basilicata. 7. {Capitanata. Terra di Bari.			
2. Penceția.	Venusia. Cannæ +.	Trov. o			

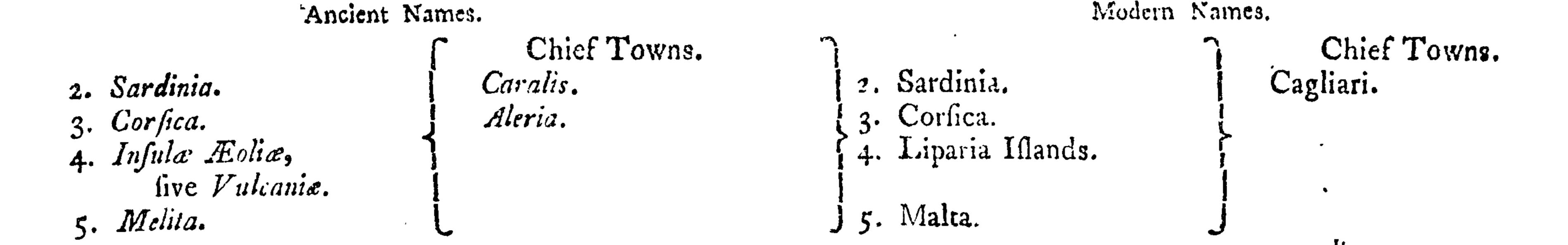
<sup>\*</sup> Famous for the retreat of Tiberius.

<sup>†</sup> Famous for the victory of Hannibal, A. C. 216.

### 3. Magna Græcia, except Sicilia, comprehending



\* Famous for its Honey.



Gallia Transalpina, or Gaul beyond the Alps with respect to Rome, was divided according to Cæsar into Three Parts, viz.

the Sequna, and the Matrona.

## Its principal people were

The Ambiani.

The Veromandui.

The Pellovaci.

The Sueffinies.

The Remi.

The Treveri.

The Batuvi.

The Menapii.

The Nervii.

The Atrebates, &cc. &cc.

1. Gallia Belgica, situated between the Ocean, the Rhenus, 1. Part of Holland, Austrian and Dutch Flanders. Part of Normandy. Picardy. Part of Champagne. Lorraine, &c. situated between the Ocean, the Rhine, the Seine, and the Marne.

The People of

Amiens.

Noyon.

Beauvais.

Soissons.

Rheims.

Treves. Arnheim, &c. Leyden.

Keffel.

Tournay. Bavay.

Arras, &c. &c.

#### Ancient Names.

#### Modern Names.

2. Aquitania, situated between the Garumna, the Ocean, 2. Gascony, situated between the Garonne, the Bay of and the Montes Syrenei.

Biscay, and the Pyrenees.

3. Gallia Celtica, situated between the Ocean, the Sequena, 3. Brittany, the greater part of Normandy, &c. situated the Matrona, the Rhenus, the Rhodanus, Mons Cebenna, between the Ocean, the Seine, the Marne, the Rhine, and the Garumna.

Its principal people were

The Sequani.

The Ædui.

The Ambarri, &cc. &c.

the Cevennes Mountains, and the Garonne.

The People of Franche Comté. Part of Purgundy. Bresse, &c.

Provincia Romanorum, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Languedoc, and Provence, &c. together with Dauphiny including the Allobroges, the Centrones, &c. was not reckoned a part of Gaul.

The town of Millia was here

Mountains of Gallia Transilpina were the Cebenna, Mount

Jura, Mount Vogesus.

Rivers. The Rhodanus, the Garumna, the Liger, the Sequana, &c.

and Savoy.

S

Marseilles.

The Cevennes, Mount Jura, the Voges. The Rhone, the Garonne, the Loire, the Scine, &c.

Modern Names.

BRITANNIA was so little known in the time of Cæsar, that I) shall confine myself to mentioning a few of its principal ] People.

Chief Towns.

The Cantii. The Trinobantes The Iceni, &c.

Londinium.

Rivers. Tamesis, &c.

Great Britain.

The People of

Chief Towns.

Kent.

Essex and part of Middlesex. Norfolk and Suffolk.

Thames.

Hispania, or Iberia, was divided into three Parts, viz.

Chief Towns.

1. Patica

2. Hispania Tarraconensis

Calpe. Gades. Tarraco.

Numantia.

Carthago Nova. Olisipo.

3. Lustiania.

Rivers in Hispania. Iberus, &c.

Mountains. Pyrinzi M.

Islands. Baleires In. &c.

Spain and Portugal.

1. Grenada and Andalusia.

2. The rest of Spain.

3. Portugal.

Ebro.

Minorca. Majorca.

Gibraltar. Cadiz.

Near Soria. Carthagena.

Lisbon.

The Ancients knew no Bounds to Asia either on the North, or on the East. It was bounded on the

Ancient Names.	Modern Names.
South, by the Oceanus Eous. West, by Europa, the Mare Internum, Part of Ægyptus, and the Sinus Arabicus.	Indian Ocean. Europe. Mediterranean Sea. Egypt. The Red Sea.
The Countries to the North were  1. Sarmatia Afiatica, fituated between the Tanais and the Rha.  2. Scythia Afiatica, divided into Scythia intra Imaum, and Scythia extra Imaum.	1. Circassia, between the Don and the Volga. 2. Great Tartary.
Those to the East were  1. Serica.  2. Sinarum regio.  3. India, divided into  India intra Gangem, and  India extra Gangem; whose southern Peninsula  was called  Aurea Chersonesus.  Rivers. Indus. Ganges.  Islands. Taprobana, &c.	1. Northern Part of China. 2. Southern Part of ditto, with Cochin China. 3. India proper, together with Siam, Pegu, &c.  Malacca Peninfula.  Ceylon.

## The rest of Asia, from East to West, may be divided into

# I. Upper Asia, whose Provinces were

Ancient Names.		Modern Names.	
1. Gedrosia. 2. Carmania. 3. Arachosia.	Chief Towns.	2. Provinces of Modern Persia.	
4. Drangiana. 5. Bactriana. 6. Sogdiana. 7. Margiana.	Batira.  Maracanda.	4.) Chief Towns.  5. Great Bukaria Balk.  6. in Tartary. Samarkand.	
8. Hyrcania. 9. Parthia. 10. Media. 11. Persis. 12. Susiana. 13. Assyria.	Echatana. Persepolis. Susa. Nineveh. Arbela*.	8. 9. Provinces of Modern Persia. 11. 12. 13. Diarbeck.	
14. Mesopotamia. 15. Babylonia, or Chaldæa. Rivers. Tigris. Euphrates.	Babylon.	14. J 15. Irak Arabi.	

<sup>\*</sup> Famous sor the battle sought, A. C. 330, between Alexander and Darius.

II. The Provinces between the Fontus Euxinus and the Mare Caspium.

#### Ancient Names.

1. Colchis \*.

River. Phasis.

- 3. Iberia. Albania.

II. The Provinces between the Black Sea and the Caspian ditto.

Modern Names.

- 2. Turcomania.
  3. The remainder of Georgia.

Rivers. Araxes. Cyrus.

Famous for the Expedition of the Argonauts, A. C. 937.

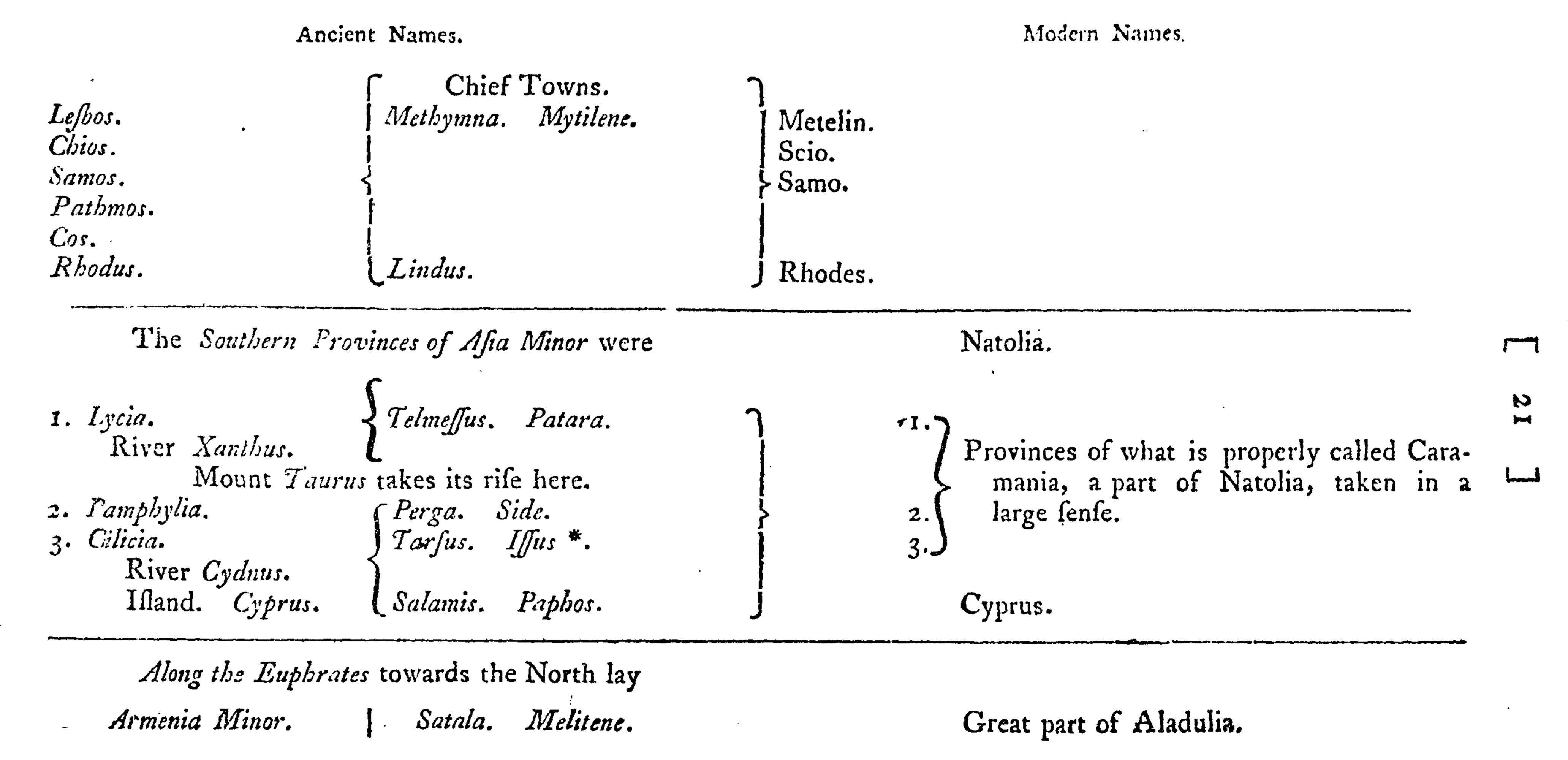
## III. Asia Minor, whose Provinces situated to the North were III. Natolia.

Ancient Names.		Modern Names.			
1. Pontus. River. Thermodon*. 2. Paphlagonia. 3. Bithynia.	Chief Towns.  Trapezus, Themiscyra.  Sinope.  Nicæa. Prusa. Nicomedia.  Chalcedon.	2.	Amasia.	Chief Towns. Trebizond.  Bursa. Scutari.	
Those to the West were  1. Mysia major.  2. Mysia minor, or  Phrygia minor.  Mount. Ida.  Islands. Tenedos, &c.  Rivers. & Granicus. Scamander.	Pergamus, Cyzicus. Lampfacus. Abydus. Troja †.	I. 2.	Provinces of Natolia, properly fo called.		
5. Æolis. 4. Ionia.	Cuma, Phocæa, Elæa. Smyrna, Clazomenæ. Golophon, Ephesus.	3.		Smyrna.	ئـــــ
Mount. Mycale. 5. Caria. 6. Doris.	Miletus, Laodicea. Halicarnassus. Cnidus.	5. 6.			

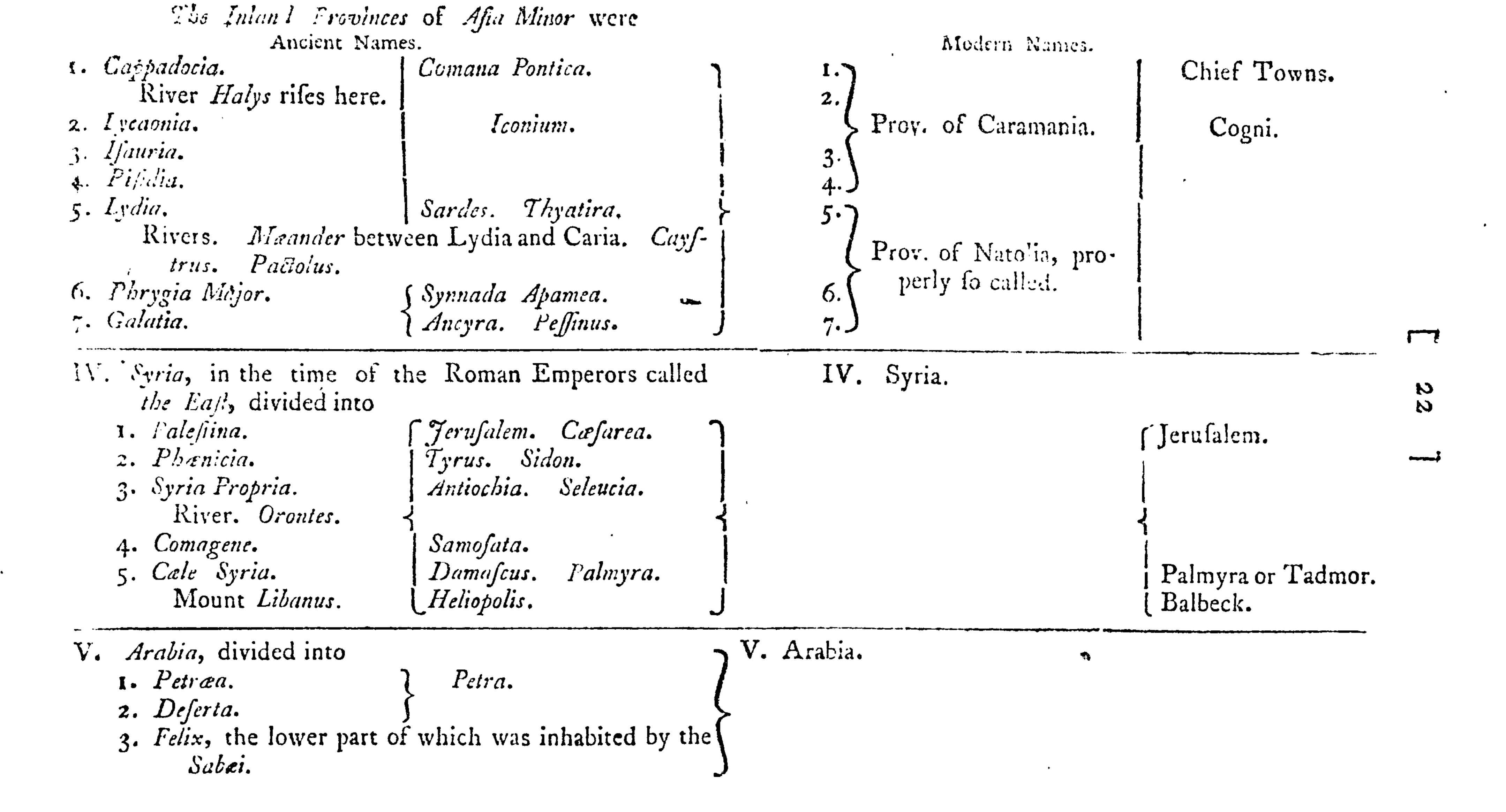
<sup>\*</sup> Famous for the seat of the Amazons.

<sup>†</sup> Ditto Siege. Taken A. C. 904. § Ditto Battle between Alexander and the Persians, A. C. 333.

## The Islands along this Western Coast are



<sup>\*</sup> Famous for the battle fought, A. C. 332, between Alexander and Darius.



The Sea between Arabia, Persia, and India, was called Arabian Sea, a part of the Indian Ocean.

Mare Erythraum or Rubrum.

AFRICA, so called, for the most part, by the Romans, but Libya by the Greeks, was bounded on the North, by the Mare Internum.

East, by Arabia Petræa, the Sinus Arabicus, and the Mare Erythraum.

West, by the Mare Atlanticum.

The Ancients knew no bounds to it on the South, except when Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, caused it to be sailed round, A. C. 617: But his discoveries were forgotten in after ages.

AFRICA.

Mediterranean Sea.

Arab. Petræa. Red Sea.

Arabian Sea.

Atlantic Ocean.

It may be divided into

I. Northern Africa, comprehending

(1. Ægyptus super.

I. Ægyptus, divided into

Chief Towns.

ev. Thebæ Syene. Elephantis.

nocolura.

2. Ægyptus Infer. Alexandria. Memphis.
The lower part of which Sais. Pelusum. Rhi-

from its shape was called Delta.

River. Nilus.

Lake. Maris. Island. Pharos.

1. Egypt.

Alexandria. Memphils was nearly on the oppolite fide of the Nile to Cairo.

Nile.

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**1**...

FINIS.